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THE

MARITIME FLAGS

AND

STANDARDS OF ALL NATIONS,

TOGETHER WITH

A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH,

SHOWING AT ONE VIEW THE SITUATION AND EXTENT OF EVERY EMPIRE, KINGDOM, AND REPUBLIC; ALSO, THE PRINCIPAL SEA-PORTS OF EVERY NATION IN THE WORLD.

BY ALPHONSO FIGSBEE.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY A. RANNEY,
No. 195 Broadway.
1856.

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INTRODUCTION.

To present a view of the Maritime Flags of all Nations is a greater task than the reader is probably aware of,—to procure the information found in this volume at one glance, the compiler has devoted much valuable time, and expended considerable money, but has cheerfully pursued his design to completion, fully convinced that the public will duly appreciate his labors in their behalf. The pages here presented will show the mariner on the wide, unbounded ocean, the nature of any vessel that may come within the sweep of his horizon, as likewise the geographical position of the country from which she hails, and other valuable satistical information. It will prove a pleasing volume to the mariner in port, surrounded by a forest of masts, and myriads of otherwise embarrassing flags, to stand on his own deck, and refer to these pages, ascertaining at a glance the parentage, so to speak, of his neighbor.

In returning to the friendly port of his family or friends, if he has little ones to welcome him back, no present could be found more acceptable to them, or, indeed, more useful; for, being a book pleasing to the child, displaying the various colors and emblems of foreign lands, it will be looked on by the child as a handsome picture book; they will naturally read it; and then the parts are so short, but still so easy and full of meaning, that it will impress on their mind geographical recollections that will never be forgotten,—and, indeed, it will be found to be most useful and instructive to all

The Publisher would here say, that the selections of geography are from the most approved authors.

PILOT SIGNALS.

THE UNITED STATES, occupy the middle division of North America, and consitutes the most celebrated Republic in the world, ranking among the great nations of the earth. It contains about 2,600,000 sq. miles, has a frontier of 10,000 miles, a sea-coast of 4,000 miles, and a lake-coast of 1,200 miles. It is bounded west by the Pacific, and east by the Atlantic Ocean. Population about 25,000,000.

☞ This great Union contains 31 States and 6 Territories.

FIRST U. S.

Commodore's Broad Pennant.

United States Jack.

THIRD U. S.

Commodore's Broad Pennant.

SECOND U. S.

Commodore's Broad Pennant.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

UNITED STATES LONG PENDANT.—When this flag is worn on the main-top gallant mast by any vessel in port, it signifies she wants men.

United States Excise.

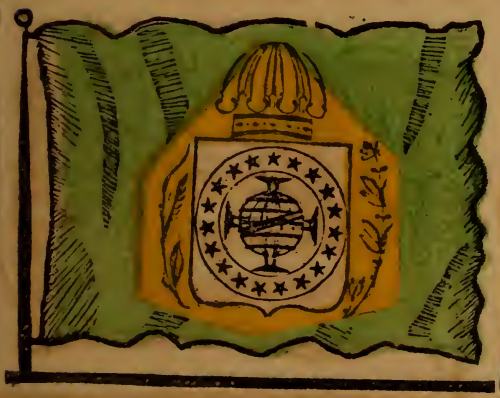
This Flag is worn by all vessels engaged in the revenue, also, on all the Custom Houses.

BETHEL,—When worn signifies public worship for seamen.

LIBERIA, a republic of W. Africa, founded in 1821, by the free blacks from the United States. Its territory extends along the coast of Guinea for about 225 miles, with a breadth inland of 26 m.

VENEZUELA, one of the republics of Columbia, contains a population of 1,000,000; the chief towns are Caraccas, Cumana, Varinas, and Maracaibo.

CUMANA, a city of Venezuela, capitol of the province of Cumana, on the east bank of the Mawzanares, at the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaca, 180 miles east of Caraccas.



BRAZIL, an empire of South America, second only in extent to the great Empires of China or Russia, it is supposed to contain an area of 2,500,000 square miles.

ST. DOMINGO, a seaport on the S. E. coast of Hayti, at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbor.

Chili,—A republic of South America, covering an area of 130-000 square miles.

Guatemala,—A long and narrow tract of country connecting N. and South America.

BUENOS AYRES, a city of S. America, capitol of the republic of La Plata, on the S. W. shore of the great river La Plata, about 200 miles from the sea.

Valparaiso,—The principal seaport of Chili, on the Pacific Ocean, 60 miles N. N. W. from Santiago.

PARAGUAY, a State of S. America, area 74,000 sq. m. The government is despotism, the entire power centers in a Dictator, who is commander-in-chief of the army, head of the church, the law, and every branch of the administration.

URUGUAY, a republic of S. America, is nearly a circular form, is supposed to contain an area of 200,000 sq. miles, an Integral, not a Federal Republic

HAYTI, one of the W. I. islands, the government, though nominally republican, is in reality an elective military monarchy, area 29,400 square miles.

MONTEVIDEO, a fortified seaport city of S. America, capitol of Uruguay, on a peninsular extending into the estuary of the Plata on north side, 125 miles E. by S. of Buenos Ayres.

MEXICO,—The second Republic of North America, supposed to contain an area of 1,230,000 square miles.

Argentine Republic.

SANTA MARTHA, a seaport town of New Granada, on the Caribbean Sea, 105 miles N. E. of Carthagena, and 175 miles W.N. W. of Maracaibo.

BOLIVIA, a republican State of South America, 318,000 square miles, Chuquisaca or La Plata is the capital city, Cobija or Puerta de la Mar is the only seaport Bolivia possesses.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

St. GEORGE'S JACK.

British White Ensign.

LONDON, the Capital of the British Empire, on the N. and S. bank of the river Thames, 45 miles from the sea; it covers a space of almost 28 sq. miles.

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY British India covers the vast extent of 609.000 square miles, with a population of 93,930,000, which supports an army of 295,840 British and native troops.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland comprises England, Ireland, and Scotland, with the principality of Wales, commonly called the British Isles. The possessions of this kingdom embrace colonies in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, which, with the European part, form the British Empire. The population of the whole is upward of 163,000,000, and, with the exception of China, has the greatest number of subjects under the control of any sovereign in the world.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, on he E. coast of the island, at the nouth of the river Liffey.

Ireland, an island of Europe in the N. Atlantic Ocean, it is part of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, area 31,874 sq. miles.

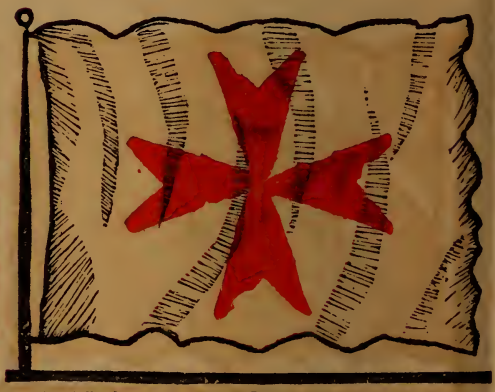
Edinburg, a city, cap. of Scotland, 337 miles N. N. W. of London.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

ISLE OF MAN, an Island belonging to Great Britain in the Irish Sea. Area 280 square miles, exclusive of the Calf of Man, a small disjointed fragment of the Island.

JERSEY, an Island in the English Channel, belonging to G. Britain, in St. Michael's Bay, 13 miles W. of the coast of France; area, 39,000 acres.

MALTA.



MALTA, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Great Britian. Area 98 sq. m., population about 103,000; an excellent dock yard, victualling office, naval hospital, &c., has been constructed at Valetta, the Capital.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

BRITISH Union Jack

BRITISH MERCHANT.

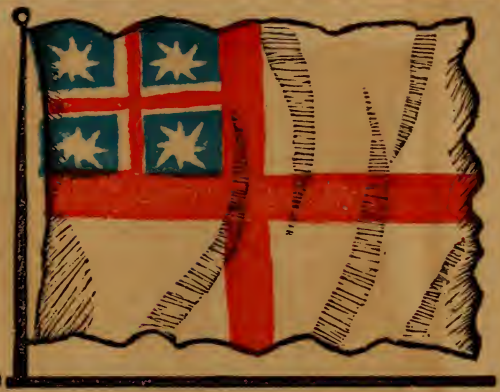
BRITISH BLUE ENSIGN,
Or ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB,

Quarantine.

THE IONIAN REPUBLIC.

The Ionian Republic embraces several islands on the West coast of Greece, the principal of which are Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxo. The largest of these is Cephalonia, but Corfu is the seat of government. The inhabitants are Greeks and Italians, being in all about 220,000, and their little republic is under the protection of England.

British Custom House



New Zealand, a group of small Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the British Crown, the area is supposed to be 86,000 square miles.

London Royal Yacht Club.

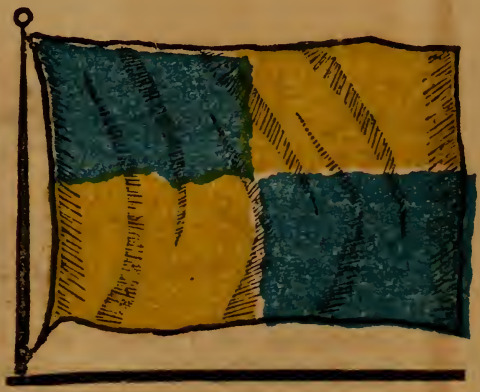
DOMINICA, one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies belonging to Great Britain, situated between the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique, 28 miles from either. Area 186,436 acres.

FRANCE, an empire, so called, of the west of Europe; it is situated between lat. 42° 20′ and 51° 5′ north, and lon. 4° 50′ west, and 8° 20′ east; bounded north west and north by the English channel, the straits of Dover and the North Sea, north east by Belgium, Dutch Luxemburg, and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia and Bavaria; east by Baden, Switzerland, and Sardinia; south by the Mediterranean and Spain, and west by the bay of Biscay and the Atlantic. It is 664 miles long, and 620 broad; area 203,736 sq. miles, with a population of 35,063,000; colonial population, 2,063,000.

FRENCH SIGNAL
FOR A PILOT.

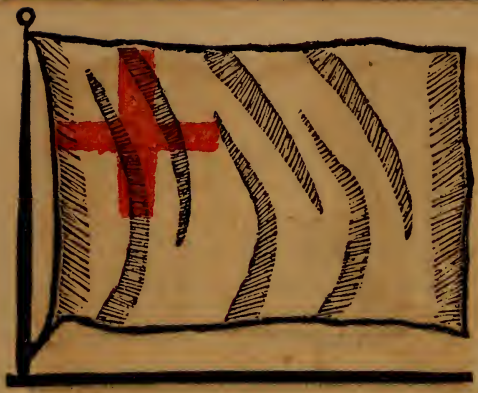
CALAIS, a seaport of France, on the Straits of Dover, 29 miles N. N. E. of Boulogne.

French, Eastern and African Colonies.



FRENCH
WESTERN COLONIES.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.



Dunkirk, a seaport of the North of France, there is an inner and outer roadstead with good holding ground.

CORSICA, a large Island of the Mediterranean, belonging to France, 10 m. N. of Sardinia, from which it is separated by the strait of Bonifacio.

ALGIERS, a country of Africa, under the military rule of France.

Marseilles, a city of France, on E. side of a bay of the Gulf of Lyons, 320 miles S. E. of Paris.

The empire of RUSSIA is one of the most extensive and powerful empires of the world; it comprises the whole northern portion of the eastern hemisphere, from the frontiers of Posen and the Gulf of Bothnia on the west, to the Pacific ocean and Behrings straits on the east, being a distance of nearly 6000 miles; its extent from north to south is great, stretching from the 38th to the 70th, and in some parts to the 78th degree of north latitude, exhibiting an average breadth of 1500 mils; exclusive of this, Russia claims a large tract in the north west part of America.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

Russian Transport.

RUSSIAN JACK.

POLAND, a kingdom under the dominion of Russia, it covers an area of 50,739 square miles.

Russian Merchant.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

REVEL, a Maritime Government, of Russia, in Europe, area, inclusive of the Islands belonging to it, is 6,870 square miles.

All the Russsian Colonies on the American Continent comprising an extent of area, 17,500 sq. m.

Courland.

Russian Man of War.

Courland.

COURLAND, a Government of European Russia, on its W. frontier, bounded N. by the Gulf of Riga, E. the government of Witepsk, S. that of Wilna, and W. the Baltic; area, 10,000 sq. m.

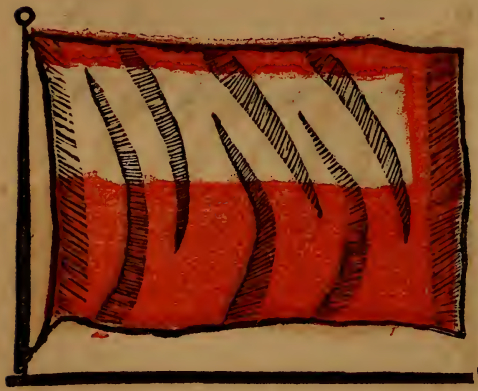
RIGA.

RIGA, a City and river Fort of European Russia, Capital of Livonia, on the river Dwina, in the Gulf of Riga.

The empire of AUSTRIA is situated in central and southern Europe; it extends from about 42° to 51° north lat., and from 8° 30′ to 26° 30′ east lon.; its length from Lake Maggiore in Italy to the east frontier of Transylvania, is about 860 miles; its breath from the south frontier of Croatia to the most northern point of Bohemia, about 492 miles. It covers an area of 257,368 square miles, bounded south by Turkey and the Adriatic sea, west by the states of Sardinia, Switzerland, and Bavaria, north by Prussia and Prussian Poland, and east by Russia and Moldavia.

WIRTEMBURG, a Kingdom of the German confederation, bounded by N. W. and S. W. by the territory of Baden, E. and S. E. of Bavaria.

ROSTOCK, a city of Germany, on the Warnen, 19 miles above its mouth, in the Baltic, and 40 miles N. E. of Scheneren.



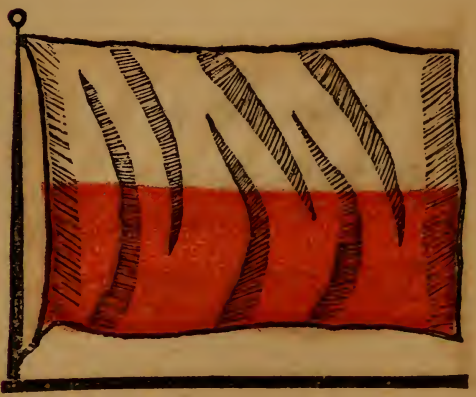
HANSE TOWNS.

LUBECK, a city of north Germany, the capitol of the Hanseatic towns, on the Gulf of Lubec in the Baltic, 36 miles north-east of Hamburg.

GRAND DUCHY OF MECKLENBURG, a State of N. Germany, length E. to W. 100 m., average breadth 45 m.; area 4,833 sq. m.

BREMEN, one of the three free German Hanseatic Cities, on the Weser, by which it is intersected 60 miles S. W. of Hamburg.

DUCHY OF OLDENBURG, a State of N. W. Germany, the chief towns are Oldenburg, Euten, and Birkenfeld, area 2,412 square miles.



SAXONY, a Kingdom of Eastern Germany; it contains the Circles of Dresden, Leipsic, Twickau, and Budissin. Area 5,769 square miles.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

MERCHANT of Hamburg.

REPUBLIC OF HAMBURG, a state of N. W. Germany, the territories of which comprise the city of Hamburg, and the surrounding country; area, 150 square miles.

WISMAR, a town and seaport of N. Germany, in Mecklenberg, 18 miles N. by E. of Schnerin; the harbor is extensive and safe.

KEIL,

Merchant of Austria.

Austrian Man of War.

GALLICIA, a kingdom and province of Austria, it contains 387 towns, and covers an area of 34,340 square miles.

PRUSSIA, an important European kingdom, between the 49th and 56th degrees of north lat., and the 6th and 23d deg. of east lon. It contains 25 provinces, and covers an area of 107,937 square miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The government is an absolute monarchy. Dantzic, Konigsberg, Stetten, and Stralsund are the chief sea-ports.

Prussian Merchant.

PRUSSIAN MAN OF WAR.

STETTIN, a seaport town of the States of Prussia, on the left bank of the river Oder, about 36 miles above where it unites with the Baltic.

PRUSSIAN SIGNAL OF PILOT.

FRANKFORT, a seaport of Prussia, province of Brandenburgh on the river Odor, 50 miles E. by S. of Berlin.

DANTZIC, a commercial city and stronghold of the Prussian States, on the L. bank of the Vistula, about 3 m. from its mouth.

Elbing,—A seaport of Prussia, 31 miles S. E. by E. of Dantzig and 58 miles S. W. of Koningsburg.

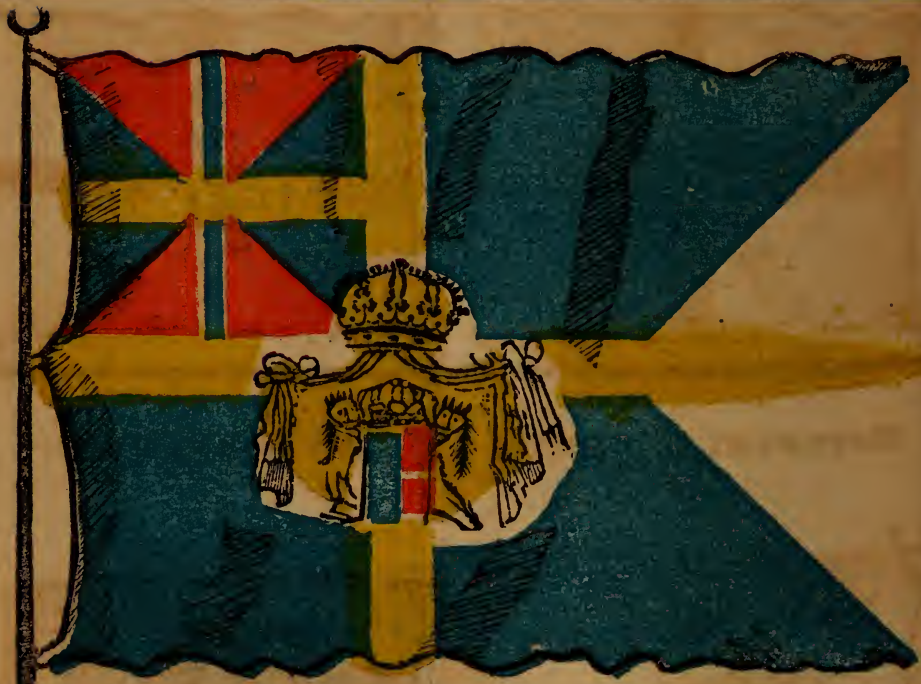
KONIGSBURG, a large city of the Prussian States, on the river Pregel near where it falls into the Frische.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Prussia, capital of the province of Brandenburg, on the river Havel, 35 miles W. S. W. of Berlin, and 38 miles N. E. of Madgeburg.

BRANDENBURG, a province of Prussia, between 51, 10, and 53, 37, N. lat. and 11, 13, and 16, 12 E. lon. Area 15,500 square miles.

Prussian Pendant.

STRALSUND, a strongly fortified town of the Prussian States, on the narrow strait separating the Isle of Rugen from the continent



SWEDEN, a kingdom of northern Europe, comprising, with Norway and Lapland, the whole of the Scandinavian peninsula, having n. e. Russian Finland, e. and s. the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, s. w. the sounds Kattegat and Skaerrack, and w. and n. Norway. Length n. to s. 950 miles; average breadth 190 miles; area about 170,700 sq. miles. It is now divided into 24 lans or governments. The army may consist of 40,000; the navy is considerable, and employs about 24,000 men.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

Mercnant of Sweden.

Swedish Man of War.

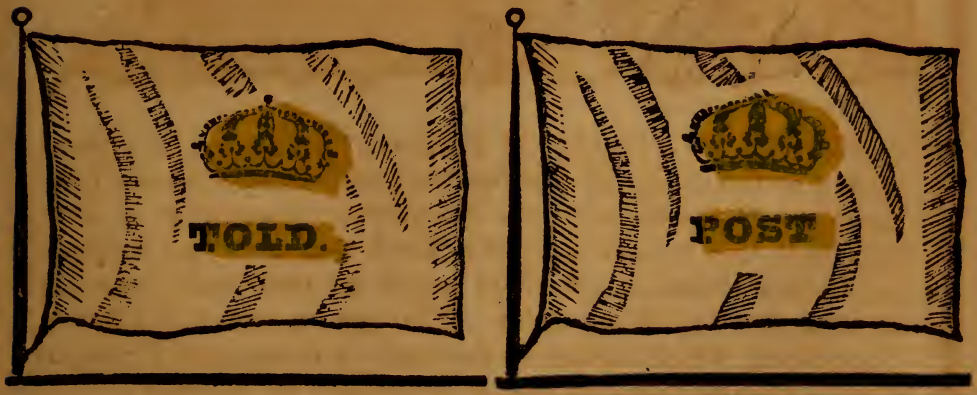
Sweden and Norway Pendant.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY
Union Jack.

NORWAY, a country in the north of Europe, at present united to the crown of Sweden, bounded e. by Russian Lapland and Sweden, s. by the Skagarrac, separating it from Denmark, and w. and n. by the North Sea, and the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. Its entire length is 11000 miles, covering an area of 121,725 sq. miles. The pop. is about 2,000,000. Christiana, which stands at the head of Christiana Frith, or Gulf, 25 miles from the sea, is the capital of Norway

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

Norwegian Merchant. Norwegian Man of War



EXCISE OF NORWAY, Norwegian Post Office

SPAIN, a kingdom of southern Europe, occupying the east and largest portion of its south west peninsula; bounded north east by France, north by the bay of Biscay, west by Portugal and the Atlantic, and south and east by the straits of Gibralter and the Mediterrancan; its greatest length from east to west is about 650 miles; its greatest breadth, 550 m. It contains 49 provinces, covers an area of 182,758 square miles, with a population of 13,000,000; the colonies are Cuba, Porto Rico, Canary, Phillippine, Caroline and Ladrone isles, the only colonies now remaining;

MERCHANT OF SPAIN,

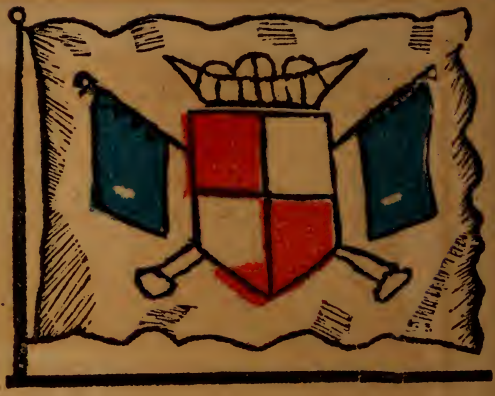
Spanish Man of War.

BISCAY, a district in the N. of Spain, containing three provinces, area 2,963 square miles, bounded E. by France and Navarre, W. and S. Burgos, and part of Old Castile, and N. the bay of Biscay.

SPANISH SIGNAL

FOR A PILOT.

CATALONIA, Province of Spain, on the E. portion of the kingdom. It has the E. Pyrenees, which separate it from France, on the N., Mediterranean the E., and Aragon the W.



MAJORCA, the largest of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. Palmas is the chief town; area, 1,330 sq. miles.

PORTUGAL, a kingdom, the most western state of Europe, between the 37th and 42d degree of north latitude, and the 6th and 10th of west longitude, bounded east and north by Spain, and south and west by the Atlantic; length north to south about 350 miles; average breadth rather more than 100 miles; it contains seven provinces, covers an area of 36,510 square miles, with a population of 3,900,000. The chief cities are Oporto, Villa Real, Colombra, Lisbon. Evora and Faro; the colonies comprise the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands, the towns of Goa and Macao in Africa.

OPORTO, a seaport of Portugal, on the north bank of the river Douro, 174 miles north by east of Lisbon.

Portuguese Man of War.

PORTUGUESE COASTER.

OR MERCHANT.

Portugueso Signal for a Pilot.

ITALY,

ITALY forms a great peninsula, bounded on the E. by the Gulf of Venice, and on the west by the Mediterranean. Italy comprises the kingdom of Sardinia, the kingdom of Naples, the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, the Popedom, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and Lucca, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, the Republic of San Marino, and the Principality of Monaco.

CARRARA, a town of the Duchy of Massa, on the Lavenza, 3 1-2 miles from the Mediterranean, and 60 miles W. N. W. of Florence.

MONACO, a town, and small principality of N. Italy, which is under the protection of the King of Sardinia, with an area of 52 sq. miles.

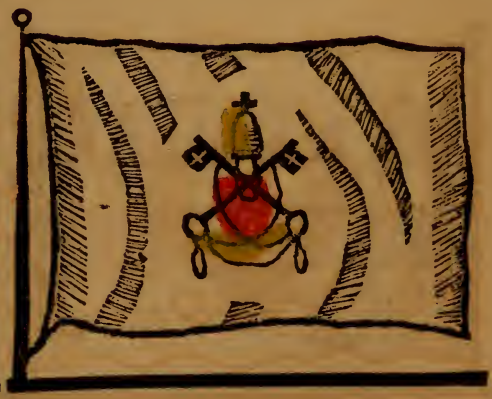
MESSINA, a city and seaport of Sicily, near the N. E. end of the Island, 8 miles N. W. of Reggio, 56 1-2 miles N. N. E. of Catania, and 120 miles E. by N. of Palermo.

SICILY, the largest Island in the Mediterranean, separated from the S. end of Italy by the Strait of Messina, only two miles across. Area 10,508 square miles.

Papal Standard,

Napolitan Signal for a Pilot.

ROME, a city of Italy, built on both sides of the river Tiber, 16 m. from its mouth, 115 miles N.W of Naples, and 145 S. S. E. of the city of Florence.



Roman Merchant.

LEGHORN GALLEY

LEGHORN, a city and seaport, the principal emporium of Italy, in the Duchy of Tuscany, on the Mediterranean, 62 miles W. S.W. of Florence.

DUCHY OF LUCA, a State of central Italy, the smallest of the Italian States, area 420 square miles.

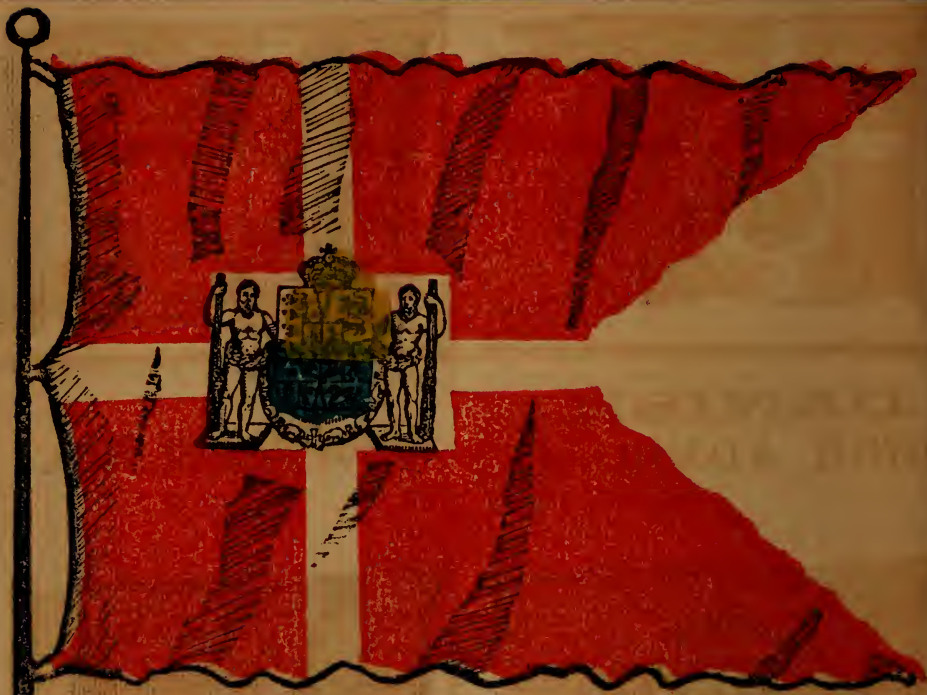
ANCONIA, a Maritime city of Italy the third in the Papal States, on the, Adriatic Sea or the Gulf of Venice, 188 miles E.N. of Rome

SWITZERLAND, a republic of Central Europe, having Germany on the N. and E., Italy on the S. and France on the W., length N. W. 200 m., breadth N. and S. 140 miles.

SWITZERLAND.

GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY, a State of N. and Central Italy, it contains an area of 8,381 sq. m., the chief towns are Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Arezza, and Grossetto.

NAPLES, a kingdom comprising the south portion of Italy, with Sicily and the adjacent islands.



The kingdom of DENMARK lies on the s. side of the entrance to the Baltic, bounded e. by the Baltic, the little Belt, and the Cattegat, n. by the Shagerac, and w. by the North Sea. It covers an area of 21,856 sq. m., and has a pop. of 3,000,000. The foreign possessions of this kingdom are Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Isles, the islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz in the West Indies, and the Nicobar islands in the bay of Bengal. Her navy at present is small, compared to her former greatness,

DANISH
HIGH ADMIRAL.

Danish Man of War.

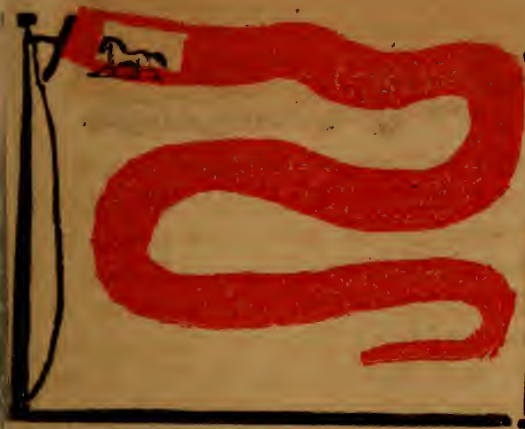
Danish Merchant,
in the Mediterranean.

DANISH MERCHANT

HANOVER, a kingdom of n. w. Germany, situated between lat. 51° 18′ and 53° 52′ n. and lon. 6° 43′ and 11° 45′ east; bounded n. by the German ocean and the Elbe, and e. and w. by Holland; length from the mouth of the Elbe s. 172 miles, breadth e. and w. 180 m. It has 7 districts, with an area of 14,276 sq. m. The principal towns are Hanover, the capital, with a population of 25,000, and Hildesheim, 16,000; there are 180 towns and 5000 villages, with about 300,000 houses.

LUNENBURG, a town of the kingdom of Hanover, on the river Ilmenau, 27 m. S. E. of Hamburg.

MERCHANT OF HANOVER.



Hanoverian Pendant.

GENOA, a maritime city of Sardinia, at the head of the gulf of the same name, 75 miles S. E. of Turin, 90 miles N. W. of Leghorn.

The kingdom of HOLLAND lies in n. w. Europe, between lat. 51° 12′ and 53° 30′ north, and lon. 3° 22 and 7° 12′ east, having e. Hanover and Rhenish Prussia, s. Belgium, and w. and n. the North sea; length n. e. to s. w. about 200 m.; average breadth about 65 m.; it has 12 provinces, and covers an area of 13,598 sq. m., with a pop. of about 3,500,000. The colonies in the east are Java and the Spice islands, in Africa, Elmina, in Guiana, Surinam, and in the West Indies, the islands of Curacoa and St. Eustatia; the population of these colonies is about 7,500,000.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, a seaport capital of the province of N Holland, on the south of the river Y, an inlet of the Zuyder Zee.

MERCHANT OF HOLLAND.

Zealand,—One of the Provinces of Holland, area, 671 sq. miles.

ROTTERDAM, city of South Holland, the second in the kingdom, on the north bank of the river Mews, 17 miles from its mouth, and 35 miles S. S. W. of Amsterdam.

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM, a Kingdom, is situated between France and Holland, it has been established since the seperation of its provinces, from those of Holland by the revolution of 1830, it has 9 provinces, 96 cities, and 3,339 villages. Brussels, the capital is the most beautiful city in Europe. Antwerp is the principal commercial city.

BELGIAN JACK

Belgian Merchant.

OSTEND, a fortified sea port town of Belgium, Province of West Flanders on the shores of the North Sea, 14 m. West by North of Bruges.

FLANDERS, is a fertile and well cultivated district of Belgium, which is divided into the provinces of East and West Flanders.

SARDINIA.

SARDINIA, a kingdom of S. Europe, being the whole of N. Italy, W. of the Tessino, including the territory of Piedmont, Genoa, Nice, the Duchy of Savoy on the W. of the Alps, and the Island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean sea and covers an area of 29,102 square miles.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

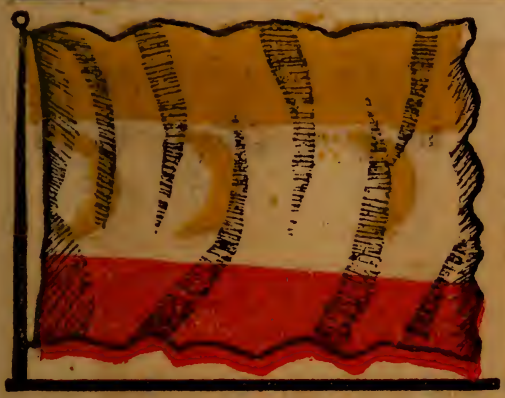
Pilot of Sardinia.

Merchant of Sardinia.

SARDINIA, an Island of S. Europe, the largest in the Mediterranean; it lies between the 39th and 41st deg. of N. lat. 8th and 10th of E. lon. Area with its dependant Islands, 9,240 sq miles.

SARDINIAN MAN OF WAR.

TURKEY, or the Ottoman Empire, a very extensive country, partly in s. e. Europe and partly in w. Asia. The limits of the Turkish empire are not easily defined, inasmuch as it is usually represented as including several extensive countries that are either substantially or virtually independent. The extent and population of this vast country is not known with precision—Turkey in Europe about 210,000 sq. m., and a pop. of from 15 to 16,000,000; Asiatic Turkey is of still greater extent, but its pop. is much less; it may comprise an area of 437,000 sq. m. with a pop. of about 10,000,000.



TURKISH

GRAND VIZIER.

EMPEROR OF TURKEY, the Government of Turkey is a species of theocracy, the Emperor has the lives and property of his subjects at pleasure.

TURKISH Man of War.

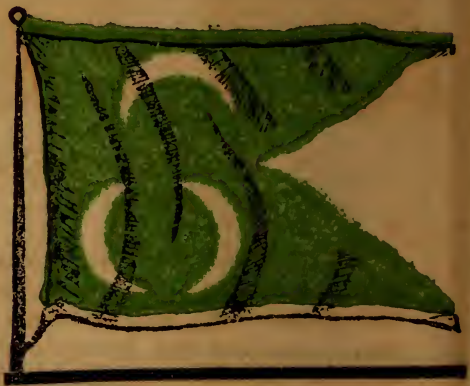
TURKISH

GRAND SEIGNIOR.

TURKISH
Merchant.

OTTOMAN
GREEK.

JERUSALEM, a City of Palestine, 128 miles S. S. W. of Damascus, and 33 miles E. of Jaffa.

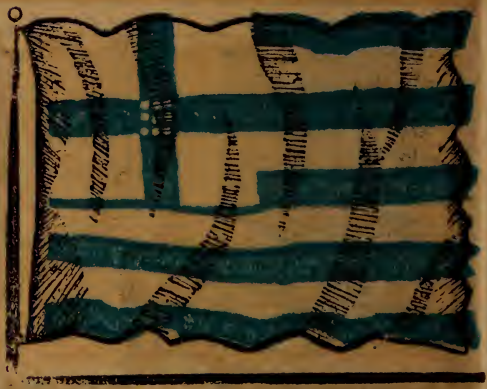


MACCO, a city of the east, the birthplace of Mahommed, in Arabia, 51 miles east from the fort of Djiodda on the Red Sea.

GREECE.

The Kingdom of Greece was made a Monarchy, in 1831, by the interferance of England, France and Russia, who put upon the throne, Otho, son of Louis Charles, of Bavaria. This Kingdom comprises the southern part of Ancient Greece, together with the Islands in the Archipelago, called the Cyclades, and the Northern Sporades.

TRIPOLI, the most Easterly of tho Barbary States, bounded E. by Barca, W. Tunis, S. Ferran and the Desert, and N. the Mediterranean.



GREEK Merchant.

TRIPOLI.

TRIPOLI, a maritime city of N. Africa, capital of the regency of that name, on a low rocky tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

ARABIA, an extensive peninsula on the S. W. of the Asiatic continent, bounded S. and E. by the Indian Ocean, N. E. by the Gulfs of Oman and Persia, W. the Red Sea, the N. boundary not properly known.

SMYRNA, an ancient city and seaport of Asia Minor, the greatest emporium of W. Asia, on the W. side of the Meles, a small stream at the bottom of the Gulf of Meles.

WALLACHIAN MERCHANT.

JAPAN, an empire of the east coast of continental Asia, opposite the sea of Japan, it is supposed to cover an area of 266,600 square miles.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, a kingdom of N. Africa, a dependency of the Turkish Empire, having S. E. the regency of Tripoli, N. W. that of Algiers, S. and W. the desert, N. and E. the Mediterranean.

TUNIS, a maritime city of N. Africa, cap. of the kingdom, on the W. side of the Gulf of Tunis, 4 miles W. from the Sea, and 3 miles S. W. of the ruins of ancient Carthage.

SIAM, a country of India, bounded N. by the Loas country, E. the empire of Anam, W. the Birmese empire and S. gulf of Siam, area 190,000 square miles.

MOROCCO, an empire which covers a tract of country in the N. W. of Africa; area, 219,300 square miles.

EMPEROR, or Sultan of Morocco, the government is a gloomy despotism, the Sultan being the head of church and state, he has no ministers, all is done by his command.

PERSIA, an extensive country in central Asia, area 450,000 square miles, the government is despotic. Teheran is the capital, 70 miles south of the Caspian Sea.

Merchant of PERSIA.

MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

CHINA, an Empire of S. E. Asia, between lat. 20 and 56 N. and lon. 70 and 144 E., in form nearly square. It contains 15 provinces and covers a space of 1,297,999 sq. miles.

EMPEROR of China, the governmen consists of an Emperor who is called th son of Heaven; his Imperial Majesty i looked on as father of the whole pop'

COCHIN CHINA, a province of the Empire of Anam, a country of Asia, occupying the E. portion of the great E. peninsula of S. Asia.

CHINA, the flags of China vary according to fancy, but a' with running points.

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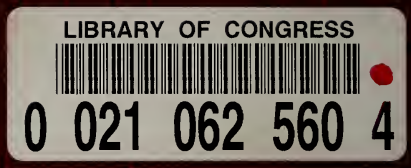
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